Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1865. NUMBER 165.

INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

Sketches of Sermons by Brigham Young, Heber Kimball, Geo. A. Smith and others.

INTENSE HOSTILITY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The Mormons Settling and Procuring Arms and Ammunition—They Declare They will Fight for Polygamy—Many Federal Offices are Filled and the Internal Revenue Collected—Defiance of the National Authority.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Oct. 20, 1865.

I have spent a month in this city for the purpose of studying the condition of affairs in Utah.

CHANGE OF TONE IN THE MORMON LEADERS.

Last June, in Brigham's long conference with the Gentile delegation, he said: "I am willing that Utah's application should be entirely frank on both sides. If we cannot be admitted as a State, we will not ask admission by force of bare bills, but a later resolution, and to assert, I perceive, is the duty of every officer and every citizen of the United States." Now, in his official message to the Legislature, he tells the clear impression that he has received from the Congress of the United States is that it never consents to contract with advancing civilization, and that it will not admit into the Union any State except it abandon it. I do not say that he entirely believes this, but he says that he does believe it. Judge James M. Ashley, of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, made a flying trip here, had two interviews with Brigham, and left with the impression (given upon his authority, he tells me) that the entire Mormon people, who was here still later, formed a unit.

In this faith, I endeavored to write of the people and, reading with the natural kindness: in my nothing of their disloyalty in the past; nothing of their present hostility to the United States, in the name of the Church; nothing of the resolutions of Polygamy, to the last drop of blood, to the last dollar in their possession, to the last cartridge in their cartridge-boxes. Brigham Young is one of the most remarkable men of the age. He is a natural leader. He is a born ruler. He is a man of iron will, which he calls a part of their religion, and which he has succeeded in making a part of them, to strict accountability for anything done by them, and to unquestioning obedience to his own prescriptions.

But Brigham simply deluded us. Within a few hours after the interview with Mr. Colfax and his party, he was preaching to the people that they must not be deceived by Gentile promises. They preach that polygamy is their religion, that they will submit to its lifting or falling down by force of arms, if necessary; that the present Government of the United States is one of tyranny, of blood, of oppression, and desire to destroy them, but that they will not be destroyed. Of their present measures, I have heard sermons here to-day which they brought to me, and which I will send, but let me quote from two which I did not hear:

ONE OF "THE PEOPLE'S" ON THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

At Tooele City, Sunday, August 20, several of the leaders addressed a congregation. Portions of their remarks were taken down by James W. Gully, a soldier in the United States service. He proceeded to make affidavit to the literal accuracy of the report; and, as Gully is a Gentile, and has no motive to make affidavit to the literal accuracy of the report; and, as Gully is a Gentile, and has no motive to misrepresent, corroboration of this point, would be fully supplied by the fact that he made it on the Twenty-Apostles—the highest authorities of the Church—after Brigham and Heber Kimball, the other things he said:

"The United States Government did not want peace with the South, but wanted to destroy and desolate the people and country, and would do it if they could get the hands, and would do so if they pleased."

BRIGHAM YOUNG INSTRUCTING HIS FOLLOWERS.

Brigham Young:

"Our Constitution has been violated and we are not bound to support it. The Constitution that has been stricken against the Latter Day Saints; our Government has been violated, and we are not bound to support it. The Government has violated its contract, and it has not the right to be but sold the Government to us. We will show them when they get here—the accursed wretches—that nothing could be more unjust than the course they have pursued. Our God will fight our battles and the battles of the Saints, and we will show them that they have no right to be here. Only don't let us be deceived by the accursed wretches who will pretend to be our friends."

Heber Kimball:

"We left the East because there our enemies had the power. But the time is coming when we shall be the ones to have the power. Then we will not leave. Let them come to overpower us if they want to. We will show them when they get here—we rather a little before they get here. Only don't let us be deceived by the accursed wretches who will pretend to be our friends, and would do as they pleased."

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE SOUTH.

BRIGHAM:—"If they undertook to fly him in a Gentile court we would not acknowledge it. If they said, and was ready to forbid the Government the right to fight, we would not acknowledge any such, a few miles below down the river.

The fact is, we have got to understand that the Constitution of the Legislative Union Press was cast in the Court of Common Pleas at that city, and that the Constitution was established by the people of the United States, and not by three thousand dollars.

Gen. Patrick, the Secretary of life gallant service on the battle-field and in political field, has not been idle since the close of the war. He has been engaged in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was elected Chief of the Department of Illinois. He has also been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Chief of the Chicago District. The duties of the office are onerous, and the salary small, but the General will discharge them with credit to himself and honor to the country.

The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says that the Tribune of that city has declared that no less than one hundred and fifty thousand men have been mustered out of the service since the 1st of May. The Tribune says that the number is about one hundred and twenty-five thousand.

The Secretary of War has issued a circular to the Quartermaster-General, requiring him to dispose of the Government transports now in service, and to cancel all charters and contracts for the same. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a similar order in relation to vessels employed in the Revenue service.

Gen. Wallace has been appointed Governor of Idaho Territory, vice Lyon, deceased.

Gen. Howard has sent a telegram to Governor Worth, of North Carolina, requiring him to resume his functions as Governor

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1860.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.
Receipts from Sales of the Chicago Daily Newspapers.

Week of Publ'n.	This Week.	Last Week.	This Week Last Year.
Tribune	$2,170	$2,170	$1,750
Times	1,500	1,500	1,200
Journal	1,000	1,000	800
Post	1,000	1,000	800
Chicago Tribune	$5,670	$5,670	$4,550
Week Journal and Post combined	2,000	2,000	1,600
Total	$7,670	$7,670	$6,150
Year	$400,000	$400,000	$320,000
Year Ending May 1, 1860	$370,000	$370,000	$320,000
Increase	$30,000	$30,000	
Increase	$5,000	$5,000	
Chicago Tribune	$270,270	$270,270	$234,000
Week Journal and Post combined	110,000	110,000	86,400
Total	$380,270	$380,270	$320,400
Year	$19,760,000	$19,760,000	$16,660,800
Year Ending May 1, 1860	$19,240,000	$19,240,000	$16,640,000
Increase	$520,000	$520,000	

THE WAREHOUSE DIFFICULTIES.

The old war between the Board of Trade and the grain-warehousemen, has been revived with all its former fury and bitterness. On Saturday evening a meeting of the Board of Trade was held at their rooms for the purpose of considering the well-known grievances of the trade, and with the design, if possible, of achieving some reform; but the report in our local columns demonstrates the fact that, after two or three hours were wasted in passing resolutions and reciting grievances, the meeting broke up without having moved one step—unless it was backwards.

One of the principal causes which led to the meeting was the action of the warehousemen in threatening to charge extra storage on all grain which has been in store previous to the 1st of November, and is not shipped by the 15th or November. In our opinion, this is the least of all the grievances connected with the trade, and yet by some it has been magnified as all-important. As we understand it, the only object which the warehousemen had in view when they agreed to advance the rates of storage on old receipts of grain, was to expedite the speedy shipment of the large amount of "hot grain" which is in store, and which we are assured by competent judges will become as worthless as rejected, unless it can be made in the warehouses till the opening of navigation next spring. Such being the case, it is not strange that warehousemen should desire its immediate shipment, nor that they should follow the advice of bankers, merchants, and others, and threaten to advance the rates of storage unless it is shipped. It is for the interest of every grain dealer in the city that the grain in warehouse should be empty before the close of navigation; for it is a well-known fact that one bin of hot, musty grain in a warehouse, will poison all the sound grain with which it is placed in proximity to it. Whether or not the warehousemen can legally collect the extra rate of storage threatened, is a question which, in doubtful, and can only be settled by the law courts. It is, therefore, useless to discuss it; for there is much to be said on both sides. We trust, however, that there will be no necessity for any dispute on this point.

But we repeat that this matter of extra rates of storage is one of the least of the grievances of the trade. The chief difficulty between the Board and the warehousemen has arisen because of the refusal of the latter to allow the Board of Trade to place an inspector inside each warehouse, who should have entire control of the disposition of all grain, and whose duty it should be to see that the inspection be correctly made, with fidelity. It is charged by the merchants that there is more No. 1 grain inspected out of the elevators than is inspected in, and that there is less of the lower grades inspected out than is inspected in. If this be true, the warehousemen are dishonest, and it is due to the latter to clear their characters by explaining the cause of the discrepancy. It is also the duty of the Board of Trade to substantiate the charges which are so frequently made, and expel the warehousemen for fraudulent practices; or if they cannot do so, to expel the makers of the libel and groundless. More words of crimination and recrimination are worthless, and they only damage the trade of the city by advertising the worthlessness of our inspection system.

Years ago, the TRIBUNE took the ground that the Board of Trade had the entire control of the grain, from the moment it was inspected into the warehouse till it was shipped on board of vessels, the whole system of inspection, weighing, etc., should, in fact, become a farce. This opinion we still hold, and we now repeat the recommendation which we then urged, that the present system should be immediately abolished—that every warehouseman inspect the grain which he receives as he pleases—and that the receipt he sold to the merchant at what they are technically worth to the shipper. To this way the receipts of that warehouseman which drew the best grain would command the highest price, and the warehouseman would therefore hardly be responsible to the owners of grain to deliver that which was equal in quality to the article stored with him. Under the present system the Board of Trade assumes that responsibility by taking the grading of the grain entirely out of the hands of the warehousemen.

We would also suggest that the members of the Board of Trade, instead of indulging in mere personal abuse of the warehousemen, act thoughtfully and with a laudable promptitude. At a meeting as that held on Saturday evening is worse than useless. At the same time, the arrogant, dictatorial manifested by some of the warehousemen in becomes in those who can be viewed in no other light than public swindlers.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The secession of Colorado to the Union makes thirty-seven States, of which twenty-eight are required to ratify the Constitutional Amendment forever prohibiting slavery, passed by the House of Representatives on the 31st day of January, 1865, and which reads as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

"ART. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"ART. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

It will be observed that only the *Legislatures* of the several States can ratify the Amendment, consequently the action of Southern conventions goes for no more than their own municipal law. Twenty-three States have recorded their votes to the affirmative, as follows:

Illinois,	Feb. 1, 1865.	Minnesota,	Feb. 8, 1865.
Rhode Island,	Feb. 2, 1865.	Wisconsin,	Feb. 9, 1865.
Michigan,	Feb. 2, 1865.	Kansas,	Feb. 13, 1865.
Maryland,	Feb. 3, 1865.	Indiana,	Feb. 13, 1865.
New Hampshire,	Feb. 4, 1865.	Nevada,	Feb. 16, 1865.
Ohio,	Feb. 5, 1865.	Louisiana,	Feb. 17, 1865.
New York,	Feb. 5, 1865.	Minnesota,	Feb. 23, 1865.
Pennsylvania,	Feb. 6, 1865.	Missouri,	Feb. 24, 1865.
West Virginia,	Feb. 6, 1865.	Tennessee,	March 15, 1865.
Maine,	Feb. 7, 1865.	Arkansas,	April 6, 1865.
Michigan,	Feb. 8, 1865.	Connecticut,	May 2, 1865.
New Jersey,	Feb. 8, 1865.	Delaware,	June 7, 1865.

New Jersey, which rejected the Amendment in March last, has now a Democratic Legislature which will soon vote the same affirmative. Colorado will soon vote the same way, and Iowa, California and Oregon will make up the required number of twenty-eight this winter. The Legislature of Texas (Alexandria) Legislature, and by inchoate governments of Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, are now engaged in ratifying the affirmative. If Chief Justice Chase's decision, relative to the status of Virginia, may be taken as a guide to the views of the Supreme Court, the ratification by the people and the ratification heretofore made by the inchoate governments of Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas would stand good by the Supreme Court to be valid upon so fundamental a point as a change in the organic law of the land, which latter has been constructed to require but *a Congress*, so long as a State is under martial law, Chief Justice Chase holds that the civil courts are not open, or speak only in subjection to martial law, which is supreme. Hereafter, the same doctrine may be held good as to State legislatures, so long as the State Legislatures consent only to represent the people of States which remain out of the army and Navy, its ratification of an amendment to the Federal Constitution is not the ratification by the people of a State. While it will be well to ponder these reflections from each wooded State preparatory to submitting its delegates to Congress, in order to commit the Southern people to the progressive doctrine of freedom, we still expect to see the Senators and Representatives from those States it must be borne in mind that their State governments are provisional, and not yet invested with full power to bind the people to be held good and valid by the Supreme Court; to give validity to an amendment of the Federal Constitution, consequently the votes of such States are admitted to Congress the effect is retroactive, and New Jersey, in making proceedings taken by the Legislature of that State prior to the admission of its Senators and Representatives to their seats in Congress, will be counted in favor of the Amendment, and the twenty-three States recorded their votes to the affirmative, consequently the action of Southern conventions goes for no more than their own municipal law. Twenty-three States recorded their votes to the affirmative as follows:

FROM WASHINGTON.

Questions at Issue with Napoleon and Maximilian.

Private Muster of the French Minister—What Napoleon is Doing and Intends to Do—The Topographical Survey of the Theatre of the Last Struggle in Virginia.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

THE FRENCH MINISTER AND THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

For the last two days rumors have been current in political circles that M. le Comte de Montholon, the French Minister, in a conversation with a high Government official, had stated that the French Government would not consider the recent election as a finality, and that unless the Democratic party came into power on the 4th of March next, the Government would withdraw its troops from Mexico. This report has been contradicted to me by a gentleman who has every means of knowing the facts, and who is authorized to say that the Minister has not made any such statement. Nevertheless, I am informed that there are questions at issue between the United States and France, in connection with the Mexican question, which, if not speedily settled, may lead to serious difficulties. Whether these questions will be settled by the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, or by the recognition of the Confederate States, I am unable to say. I only state the fact that there are questions at issue between the two Governments, which, if not speedily settled, may lead to serious difficulties.

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MEXICO.

Additional Details of the Attack on Matamoras—The Assault Led by American Rebels—Repulse of the Attacking Force with Loss of Five Hundred Killed and Wounded, &c., &c., &c.

The following particulars of the attack on Matamoras on the 26th ult., extracted from the New Orleans *Times* of October 30, fully confirm the telegraphic report of the affair:

The United States dispatch boat Ellis Hancock, Semmis, from Brazos via Galveston, arrived here this morning. Among her passengers were General Steele and staff. Lieutenant Kent, of the 19th U. S. Infantry, proves our thanks for valuable courtesies.

Before leaving Galveston General Steele received the following dispatch, which he kindly allowed us to copy:

HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 28, 1865.

Major General Steele:

As far as I can learn, Escobedo reconstructed Medel's division, and on the 25th inst. crossed and issued the orders and attacked the fort below the town, his column being led by several American volunteers. They carried the works with little loss, as soon as the rebels saw the determined front of my column. Negrete, who is present, with his favorite troops, charged and routed the rebels, and pursued the Liberals pretty well. Gen. Treviño had several officers, and about a number of men, killed. I was here wounded. The fight lasted about three hours, and is very severe.

Everything quiet. Medel has gone to Reynosa to attack it from the rear. Will write you more fully as I get information.

G. WARREN.

THE IMPERIAL ACCOUNT.

[From the Matamoras Ranchero extra (Imperial organ), dated Oct. 26, 1865.]

At five o'clock this morning the outlaws of Brownsville, as was expected, assaulted the fortifications surrounding the city. They appeared at different points in small force, leaving it a matter of doubt whether attack or feint was intended. At length a charging party was formed to attack in earnest the fortified blockhouse at the southwestern part of the city. The charging party made up in desperation what they lacked in numbers. Encouraged in part by the example of the works first taken at our very doors during the pursuit of the rebels, they rushed with determined fever.

Another party, under Brevet Brig. Gen. Hinkle, is now surveying the north bank of the Rio Grande in the same neighborhood. Its labors will also be completed shortly.

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The citizens responded nobly, and were on hand for a fight in which they were disappointed. If possible, the confidence in General Mejia was augmented. Although fifty-three prisoners were taken, and the bodies of outlaws killed and wounded, the Imperial loss was about twenty wounded and not more killed. A considerable quantity of ammunition, abandoned by the fleeing outlaws, has been captured. The Captain of the Imperial boat Antonia, just arrived from below, reports the outlaws were in full retreat in great numbers, and in the utmost confusion.

Gen. Espinosa, second in command in the outlaw army, is killed, and his body, with those of hundreds of the Imperialists, Gen. Avalos has just returned from the front, where he was from the beginning of the fight until the entire enemy of mankind disappeared. The very latest from the front, dated this morning, still troops in pursuit of the fleeing outlaws. It is reported upon very good authority that Gen. Hinojosa was wounded badly at Brownsville. Reports from Brownsville justify us in saying that the outlaw loss exceeds five hundred men in killed and wounded.

Condition of the People of Matamoras—Status of the Siege—Reinforcements for both Sides.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The New Orleans *Picayune* Brownsville, Texas, correspondence of October 30, says the citizens of Matamoras are already in a starving condition. Accounts state that the Imperialists have not left Matamoras. Many late Confederate officers are fighting with the Liberals. It is reported that there are two transports at the mouth of the Rio Grande with a large force of Confederates under the Governor of Matamoras. They will first reach Bagdad, and then cross over, as the Liberals will not allow them to enter the city of Matamoras.

Gen. Sheridan's staff left Galveston on the steamer Virginia arrived on the 2d inst. Several artillery firms and skirmishing companies, with a large force of cavalry, are to follow. They will subsistence supplies for reinforcements hourly expected.

Additional intelligence says Canales is approaching Matamoras with Cortinas, with 800 men for the Liberal budgets.

A Washington dispatch to the *Herald* says that dispatches from El Paso, Mexico, Oct. 19th, says the French expeditionary force under Gen. Bazaine are still in possession of the Rio Grande, and have not yet advanced on this place. Fresh troops and supplies are still in El Paso. It is said they will cross the Rio Grande into Texas, then go to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and thence proceed to the French forces in the States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila.

FROM EUROPE.

The Times on the New Premier.

THE ALABAMA COMPLICATION BROUGHT UP AGAINST HIM.

Palmerston Buried by the Side of Pitt and Fox.

The Austrian Dispatch to the Frankfort Senate Privately Read—Arrest of the Duke of Augustenburg—Boycott of the Italian Elections.

The Bremen and Southampton steamship America arrived at New York, on Wednesday, with details of European news to the 25th of October.

Among the Powers, which, besides England and Turkey, have sent delegates to the Conference of taking part in a conference for the purpose of studying the means of preventing or repressing the cholera, are Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, the Roman States, Tuscany, Sardinia, Switzerland, the Hanseatic Towns, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, Greece and Baden.

The statement of Captain Hall that he had come upon traces of the Franklin expedition, and that he hoped to rescue some of the survivors, has called forth a letter from Captain W. Parker Snow, who commanded the Arctic yacht Forward, under Inderaor in 1857. Captain Snow asserts that the whole of that statement is an almost literal embodying of certain theories published by him in 1860. A pamphlet," says Captain Snow, "issued by me in London, and a paper I read before the Oxford meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, contain essentially what he now puts forth, especially as to Crozier and the locality of Repulse Bay."

ROYAL HANDLING OF THE NEW PREMIER.

[From the London Times, Oct. 23d.

In our eyes it is no recommendation to Lord Russell for the post of Premier that he quits the contrary, that he was born in 1792; that his early manhood was spent in Parliamentary struggles, the effects of which he felt, but the details of which have long been forgotten; that he was a Cabinet Minister thirty years ago; and that thirteen years have elapsed since he ceased to be Prime Minister. Lord Russell was forced by Lord Palmerston, who never failed a friend or a party, or allowed his ambition for self to transgress the limits of propriety.

RUSSELL AND THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

[From the London Times, Oct. 24th.

We have to settle affairs with America to our mutual satisfaction, and Lord Russell has the ear of Mr. Adams in the same sense that we have. Its labors will also be completed shortly.

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Gen. Espinosa, second in command in the outlaw army, is killed, and his body, with those of hundreds of the Imperialists, Gen. Avalos has just returned from the front, where he was from the beginning of the fight until the entire enemy of mankind disappeared. The very latest from the front, dated this morning, still troops in pursuit of the fleeing outlaws. It is reported upon very good authority that Gen. Hinojosa was wounded badly at Brownsville. Reports from Brownsville justify us in saying that the outlaw loss exceeds five hundred men in killed and wounded.

Condition of the People of Matamoras—Status of the Siege—Reinforcements for both Sides.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The New Orleans *Picayune* Brownsville, Texas, correspondence of October 30, says the citizens of Matamoras are already in a starving condition. Accounts state that the Imperialists have not left Matamoras. Many late Confederate officers are fighting with the Liberals. It is reported that there are two transports at the mouth of the Rio Grande with a large force of Confederates under the Governor of Matamoras. They will first reach Bagdad, and then cross over, as the Liberals will not allow them to enter the city of Matamoras.

Gen. Sheridan's staff left Galveston on the steamer Virginia arrived on the 2d inst. Several artillery firms and skirmishing companies, with a large force of cavalry, are to follow. They will subsistence supplies for reinforcements hourly expected.

Additional intelligence says Canales is approaching Matamoras with Cortinas, with 800 men for the Liberal budgets.

A Washington dispatch to the *Herald* says that dispatches from El Paso, Mexico, Oct. 19th, says the French expeditionary force under Gen. Bazaine are still in possession of the Rio Grande, and have not yet advanced on this place. Fresh troops and supplies are still in El Paso. It is said they will cross the Rio Grande into Texas, then go to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and thence proceed to the French forces in the States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila.

FROM EUROPE.

The Times on the New Premier.

THE ALABAMA COMPLICATION BROUGHT UP AGAINST HIM.

Palmerston Buried by the Side of Pitt and Fox.

The Austrian Dispatch to the Frankfort Senate Privately Read—Arrest of the Duke of Augustenburg—Boycott of the Italian Elections.

The Bremen and Southampton steamship America arrived at New York, on Wednesday, with details of European news to the 25th of October.

Among the Powers, which, besides England and Turkey, have sent delegates to the Conference of taking part in a conference for the purpose of studying the means of preventing or repressing the cholera, are Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, the Roman States, Tuscany, Sardinia, Switzerland, the Hanseatic Towns, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, Greece and Baden.

The statement of Captain Hall that he had come upon traces of the Franklin expedition, and that he hoped to rescue some of the survivors, has called forth a letter from Captain W. Parker Snow, who commanded the Arctic yacht Forward, under Inderaor in 1857. Captain Snow asserts that the whole of that statement is an almost literal embodying of certain theories published by him in 1860. A pamphlet," says Captain Snow, "issued by me in London, and a paper I read before the Oxford meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, contain essentially what he now puts forth, especially as to Crozier and the locality of Repulse Bay."

ROYAL HANDLING OF THE NEW PREMIER.

[From the London Times, Oct. 23d.

In our eyes it is no recommendation to Lord Russell for the post of Premier that he quits the contrary, that he was born in 1792; that his early manhood was spent in Parliamentary struggles, the effects of which he felt, but the details of which have long been forgotten; that he was a Cabinet Minister thirty years ago; and that thirteen years have elapsed since he ceased to be Prime Minister. Lord Russell was forced by Lord Palmerston, who never failed a friend or a party, or allowed his ambition for self to transgress the limits of propriety.

RUSSELL AND THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

[From the London Times, Oct. 24th.

We have to settle affairs with America to our mutual satisfaction, and Lord Russell has the ear of Mr. Adams in the same sense that we have. Its labors will also be completed shortly.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Questions at Issue with Napoleon and Maximilian.

Private Muster of the French Minister—What Napoleon is Doing and Intends to Do—The Topographical Survey of the Theatre of the Last Struggle in Virginia.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

THE FRENCH MINISTER AND THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

For the last two days rumors have been current in political circles that M. le Comte de Montholon, the French Minister, in a conversation with a high Government official, had stated that the French Government would not consider the recent election as a finality, and that unless the Democratic party came into power on the 4th of March next, the Government would withdraw its troops from Mexico. This report has been contradicted to me by a gentleman who has every means of knowing the facts, and who is authorized to say that the Minister has not made any such statement. Nevertheless, I am informed that there are questions at issue between the United States and France, in connection with the Mexican question, which, if not speedily settled, may lead to serious difficulties. Whether these questions will be settled by the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, or by the recognition of the Confederate States, I am unable to say. I only state the fact that there are questions at issue between the two Governments, which, if not speedily settled, may lead to serious difficulties.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WIRZ.

Interview with His Wife—Character of Their Social Life—Attempt to Poison Him—The Poison Discovered by a Rise—How the Suicide was Effected.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The morning papers contain the following in relation to the conviction of Wirz:

A meeting was held in connection with the Wirz trial on Saturday night, at which it had been suggested to publish herewith, in such way now be given to the public. This is no less than an attempt to poison Wirz. When Mrs. Wirz came here it was with the intention of visiting her husband, and an interview with her husband, with only such precautions as were necessary to prevent the escape of Wirz. Mrs. Wirz with her husband was in his cell after the conviction of Wirz, and she was then informed that the food of all of the character that could have been used for the purpose of poisoning him, was brought to her for examination. She found in the food no evidence of the kind, and she so informed her husband. Wirz then took the food, and after eating it, said, with tears in his eyes:

"Well, he accused me in a strong voice, "I suppose I must die after all."

The husband of him a moment and her next words, as she left the cell, were: "Good bye, Henry, I will see you again on this day in May 65."

Wirz remained in his cell within the last week, and began to complain of his misfortunes. He said that he had been betrayed by his friends, and indicated that their relations had not been of the most friendly character. He also complained of being married. The real cause of him. In the same cell,

Gen. Baker, the officer in charge, while arranging matters in the cell adjoining that of Wirz, heard a noise as if something had fallen. He entered the cell and found Wirz dead.

The third interview was on Sunday, Oct. 29th. The conversation was of a general character, not anything but friendly feelings towards the President, or the Government, or the people, or any hostilities at home. The Superintendent of Prisoners, Mr. Gregg, had been very kind to Wirz, paying their visit together, and fastened the door. Wirz was then left alone with his wife, and began to steal an order on all departments to release their prisoners. Mrs. Wirz was then driven from the city. I am told the car refused to let Mrs. Wirz ride in it, and forbid her ringing only accordance to the law.

Mrs. Wirz arrived in Augusta.

The various military prisons throughout the country will be closed as rapidly as possible in direction of the War Department.

During the past week there have been considerable excitement before the middle of January. Civilian and Negro guards are rapidly being mustered out of service. The debt contracted by the State during the war will be a source of delicacy to the people of the Rio Grande complex. Those who accompanied Governor Hamilton to Texas have returned, arrived at San Antonio, say that in Brackinridge's fellowship is a resource of wealth, and the Provisional provides him. He another the late Governor, and at the Confederate's funeral the removal of Johnston from the command of the Department.

All the Federal negro troops have left the Rio Grande.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Stickam Examination—The Tunisian Embassy—Cotton Receipts.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—In the case of the application of Mr. McVicar for evidence in the case of R. Kelsaum, relative to seventy thousand dollars in gold, which was seized by the Provost Marshal in favor of allowing it. The examination took place this morning.

During this week receipts of cotton at the port were 14,500 bales; shipments 17,000 bales; stock on hand 17,000 bales.

THE NAVY.

Loss in Killed and Wounded During the War—Expense and Available Strength of our Navy, &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The New York *Times* Washington dispatch says: It has been ascertained that during the entire war the navy has lost only 1,804 men killed and 1,651 wounded, out of 51,000 officers and seamen on rolls, including all the vessels captured and lost during the war. The Confederate States Navy Department has reported that it has lost in killed and wounded 2,000 men. The Confederate States Navy Department has reported that it has lost in killed and wounded 2,000 men.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Wirz' Diary—Personal Items—Promotion—Gen. Logan Tendered a Foreign Mission—Redemption of Certificates—Arrest of Alabama Planters—Honors to Gen. Kilpatrick—Jeff Davis' Trial.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

The diary which Wirz kept from the commencement of his trial to the day of his execution, it is a curious document, consisting chiefly of religious reflections. He records conversations with the Lord, etc., taking place, every night, giving his own questions and answers to the Deity. They commence with a recognition of his own innocence, which he attempts to demonstrate in this singular manner. He mentions his wife, and, finally, the Lord, in connection with terms. He is very severe on General Wallace, and says that he (Wallace) will be severely chastised for his conduct in the trial. He says that he has the unshakable conviction that he, Wirz, will be acquitted on the part of others. The diary ends abruptly.

Gen. Longstreet, was belonging around the Washington Hotel, this morning, and was arrested by Secretary Stanton, to obtain an explanation of his presence here. He was released on his promise to leave.

Fifteen additional Paymasters received brevet promotions to-day, among them the following: To be Brevet Lieutenant Colonels, Orlando H. Perry, Ohio; to be Brevet Lieutenant Colonels, Uriel L. Hinckley, Illinois; Wellington V. Rhoades, Wisconsin.

It is reported that Gen. Logan, of Illinois, has been tendered the position of Minister to Portugal, and that he will probably accept.

During the past week, to-day, the Treasury Department redeemed one million of old issue of certificates of indebtedness. The amount of interest computed thereon up to maturity was over three millions, making the total amount to be redeemed.

An officer in Alabama writing to the Freedmen's Bureau here, says that the people are not showing anything but friendly feelings towards the Freedmen, and that they are willing to pay Gen. Charles James Fox, the Earl of Chatham and his brilliant son, and a host of worthies whose names have become historic, that country's history. The grave is close to the hideous monument to Lord Castlereagh, and the words of hate entering from St. Margaret's churchyard, and on one side of the grave lies the body of Pitt, and on the other that of the two Williams Pitt.

The carriage will consist of a hearse drawn by six horses, wearing "velveta," bearing escutcheons on either side; ten mourning coaches, drawn by pairs, with plumes by four horses each and seven by two horses. There will be also a large number of private carriages, including those of the Duke of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge.

It is understood that Lord Derby and party will attend the funeral in uniform, as many of the city companies have signified their intention of following the remains of their late chief.

The Rev. Mr. Sullivan, the nephew and private secretary and executor of Lord Palmerston, will be the chief mourner, and with the Right Hon. W. Cowper, will ride in the coach next the hearse. Other near relatives will follow. Then will follow Earl Russell, the Duke of Somerset, and other members of the late Cabinet, the members of the Corporation of Parliament, the Lord Mayor and corporation, and delegates from various companies. The procession will move away soon after twelve, and will reach the abbey at one o'clock.

AUSTRIAN DESPATCH TO THE FRANKFORT SENATE.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, Oct. 5.

The following is the full text of the dispatch addressed by the Austrian Government to Baron von Frankenstein, the Austrian Envoy in this city:

VIENNA, Oct. 3.

"The proceedings of the Congress of Delegates from Germany, Berlin have excited a great sensation in the internal susceptibility of the new attempts at hostile agitation, which, under the political parties in Germany. The letters sent by the Congress to the Federal Diet, and the resolutions in the meeting, together with the unbelievable boldness of the publication, must have shown even the originators of this step the impossibility of reckoning on the consent of their constituents to subject to foreign control the independence and the Federal Diet, and of the troops of the two Powers.

"Further, it must not be lost sight of that the Congress of Delegates was upon this occasion represented by persons who, without possessing any official capacities for the conduct of business as Federal Commissioners, have not even the necessary preliminary party only small a better opportunity to appear to be the representatives of the people.

"All the Governments of Germany, in consequence of the resolutions of the Federal Diet, have appointed Commissions of Thirty-six, independently of the efforts of the recent unprofessional proceedings of the Congress of Delegates, for the purpose of laying before the Federal Diet, and of the ordinary Chamber of Deputies, a proposition for the reform of the Federal Constitution, which, in the opinion of the Governments, is entirely unconstitutional and illegal. The Commissions of Thirty-six, independently of the assembly at Frankfort, and of the ordinary Chambers of Deputies, are now engaged in the discussions, is entirely unconstitutional and illegal. The Governments of Germany have, therefore, received from a Federal point of view, that the seat of the Diet should least of all now, proof to be the scene of the chief office, he abandoned his colleagues, and denounced them for proceedings in which he had taken part. Being thus compelled either to be condemned to secret imprisonment or to flee, he fled to Switzerland, and from thence to Paris, and resigned on account of his diplomatic failure at Vienna, although Lord Palmerston was quite willing to have retained him through. In 1857 Count Rechberg, who had long been at the helm of affairs, and who, through a long train of diplomatic intrigues, had succeeded in bringing about the Congress of Paris, which, in fact, was the first step in clearing the chapparal of the last century. Count Rechberg had a long train of difficulty, perplexity and danger. A volume might, and we hope will, be written upon the life and character of Jacob Collamer. Vermont has lost her oldest and ablest son, and the country has lost a sagacious and noble minded statesman.

It is not in the United States are the leading public journals uniformly condemned with so much severity and sarcasm as those of Vienna. *This is saying a great deal for ourselves, as New York papers are famous for the vituperation of Chicago journals.*

Probably not. There was, some years ago, an authorized publication of this city, which was infatuated with the belief that he was a poet. He wrote a poem—or, as the bad spelling with would say, a "pome"—of tremendous length, entitled "Excelsior," and he carried it all the way to New York, in order that he might get Mr. Wm. C. Bryant to read it, and give his critical opinion of its merits. Mr. Bryant read it—at least we presume he did—and wrote upon the margin his opinion in these words: *"Never read anything like it.—W. C. B."* The delighted author construed this as "saying a great deal for himself," and forthwith published his production in a book, and distributed it among his acquaintances as a specimen which William C. Bryant had pronounced the greatest he had ever read.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Questions at Issue with Napoleon and Maximilian.

Private Muster of the French Minister—What Napoleon is Doing and Intends to Do—The Topographical Survey of the Theatre of the Last Struggle in Virginia.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

THE FRENCH MINISTER AND THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

For the last two days rumors have been current in political circles that M. le Comte de Montholon, the French Minister, in a conversation with a high Government official, had stated that the French Government would not consider the recent election as a finality, and that unless the Democratic party came into power on the 4th of March next, the Government would withdraw its troops from Mexico. This

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1868.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., for the week ending Saturday, November 14, 1868.

LADIES' LIST.

A
Adams Mary Ann
Adams Mary Ann
Armstrong Hattie mrs
Armstrong Mary mrs
Allen Charlotte mrs
Allen Marina mrs
Allen Sophia mrs

B
Bourette Kate 2 mrs
Bowen Mary mrs
Brown Hannah mrs
Brown Mary mrs
Bullock Caroline mrs
Bullock Mary mrs
Bullock Mary mrs
Bullock Mary

Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1868.

THE CITY.

Thomas Parsons, Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau, Wilmington, was a caller at Gardner's on the morning and the evening of Wednesday evening next, at the Opera House.

St. Patrick's Society.—A special meeting of the society will be held, this evening, at No. 21 Fifth avenue, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance of members is requested.

Held to Bail.—Mr. Dr. Winchester, proprietor of the Garden City Brewery, who was arrested some weeks ago for swindling a policeman, recently, by false representations regarding the quality of his beer, was arraigned before Justice Morris, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

Houses of Ill Fame.—The police of the South division last evening visited several houses of ill fame and arrested the inmates. Those with other disreputable places filled the cells at the Armory so full that there was scarce room for more. There will be a big record at the Police Court to-day.

William Lloyd Garrison.—The distinguished individual is announced to deliver a lecture in Smith & Nixon's Hall, on Thursday evening next, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, on "The Past, Present and Future of Our Country." This will be the first lecture ever delivered by the distinguished abolitionist in Chicago, and should draw a crowded house. The views and opinions of Mr. Garrison on this subject can be of no small interest at the present time. He will deliver the lecture at 8 o'clock.

The Chicago Literary Messenger.—The 8th number of this venture on the sea of Western appreciation is before us; it exhibits a marked improvement over the first number, and contains a collection of reading matter which for variety and intrinsic excellence will favorably compare with any of our Eastern literature. It is conducted on the principle of the offices give an original writing, the thoughts of Western brains, written by Western men.

Amusements.—This evening the cause of Lucia di Lammermoor will be given at the Opera House, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

At the Museum, the "Poor Men of the Olden Time" will be presented for the first time this evening. The great Arabian giant, "Sig. Goshen," has arrived, and will commence his wonders to-night. The Museum House on the Prairie will be presented for the first time this evening. Mr. McVicker's Old Comedy Company sketches and characters in "Rich and Poor."

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels open a new budget at the Academy of Music, to-night.

Temple of Gems.—Glazier, 2 with-drawal and the well-known gentleman whose name appears as G. R. White, said to be a book keeper in a publishing house, was arrested on the charge of forgery. There is nothing in the case, however, to hold for examination.

A Queer Thief and Burglar.—A fellow calling himself Thomas Hughes, was arrested by Detectives Timmins and Moore, charged with the commission of several offenses, including the robbery of a watch from his person, on Wednesday night, Wright's Hotel, opposite the Galena depot. The prisoner was taken to the Central Station, and locked up to await a hearing. He was arrested at No. 207 South Clark street, where he was found in bed with a woman, and on his person were found a number of keys, and other burglarious implements.

The Chicago Lyceum.—Bellew's Majesty.—A slight error in the issue of Saturday morning makes the majority of Judge Drummond in this city appear less than it really is. In the county not in the city the majority for Dunfield was 1,307; in the city it was 2,630. The following is the total vote:

	Reed.	Smith.	Maj'y.
First Precinct, 16th Ward	256	21	235
Second Precinct, 16th Ward	269	71	198
Previously reported			4,703
			5,136
Dunfield's majority			2,132

Sales of Fire Department.—A fire that occurred in the basement of the store of Mr. Wm. Hall, No. 204 Randolph street, on Wednesday morning, caused a loss of $1,000 on goods and $1,500 on the building. The fire was discovered at 6 o'clock, and the department was called out. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Brain Diseases and Storage.

Meeting of the Board of Trade—The Subscription Returns October and November Deficient—Received Grain in Store—No Consignments Arrived At.

CONTEMPLATED CHANGE IN THE CURRENCY AND BANKS.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade took place on Monday evening, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to the fund for the erection of grain elevators. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Preston, and the report was read by Mr. Wheeler, Chairman of the Committee, as follows:

The committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to the fund for the erection of grain elevators, beg leave to report that they have met with a very favorable response from the citizens generally, and have received subscriptions to the amount of $1,000 or more from all the leading business men of the city, and from many others. The subscriptions are payable in equal installments on the 1st of November and December, 1868, and 1st of January, 1869.

The committee have not yet called upon all the citizens, but, perhaps, it is unnecessary to do so, as the subscriptions already received are sufficient to warrant the building of the elevators. The committee would suggest that the Board appoint a committee to wait upon those who have not subscribed, and solicit their subscriptions.

The committee would also suggest that the Board appoint a committee to confer with the Canal Commissioners, and ascertain what facilities will be afforded for the transportation of grain from the elevators to the lake.

The committee would also suggest that the Board appoint a committee to confer with the Railroad Companies